

MAY SAVE THREE

SAMPSON REPORTS ON CONDITION OF CERVERA'S SHIPS.

SALVAGE IS TO BE HASTENED

OTHER ESTIMATES DO NOT AGREE WITH ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S.

He Thinks the Infanta Maria Teresa Can Be Saved, Although Dispatches Declare That She Is All but a Total Wreck.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Admiral Sampson has called the navy department that, in his opinion, three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more, the cables apparently being interrupted or in bad working order.

The text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch is as follows:

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks states that wrecking (appliance) should be gotten here immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon, if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most perfect appliances be sent at once."

"SAMPSON." The department had already arranged with the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company to undertake the salvage of these vessels, and two of the vessels of that company are now on their way to Santiago. As Sampson's dispatch makes out a much stronger possibility of saving the ship than was supposed, a copy of it has been sent to the contractors with the request to hasten the work and to be prepared to send additional assistance if found necessary.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) WITH THE FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8, noon.—Boats' crews from the Texas and from the Associated Press dispatch boat landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them, and thought our men had better take their arms, but the Spaniards would not wait. When the Americans neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

The wrecks are described as looking like big steel buildings after destruction by fire. The deck beams of the warships are twisted as if the flames had the power of a tremendous explosion. Side armor plates weighing tons had been wrenched off, and there were many evidences in the huge holds of where the shots of the Brooklyn and Oregon had landed. The decks were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions and some small arms. All the guns were ruined, except a 15-inch gun in the forward turret of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which appears to be in perfect order. There is no hope of floating either of these ships.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron, converted into wrecked channel houses, are littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes of ruin, horror and death baffle description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mercedes, sunk at midnight on July 3. Westward, five miles from the harbor, and torpedo boat destroyer, stuck fast in the rocks, close in shore, and battered by the surf. Rocks jutting into the water in front of where she lies hide her hull from view. Her decks and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place.

Visible from the sea, a few miles further, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea are the wrecks of the two cruisers, Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

On beyond lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and further on, still nearer to the shore, the Cristobal Colon lies helpless on her side, with her smokestacks under water. The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand right, stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted, melted iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass work, and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers, whose protective decks only stand in places.

But the most ghastly, horrible sights in these steel coffins, are the mangled, scarred and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors, sacrificed for their country. Buzzards are feeding off the dead, and others are hovering over the wrecks. On the beach other flocks of vultures sit in silence, waiting for the sea to give up its dead. Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects as, for instance, a sleeve, including a wasted arm, or other portions of human bodies gnawed by hungry sharks and countless relics of the battle.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the ships, and over 150 bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders. Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief, or lie in the depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards, which keep constant vigil about the wreck.

The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed, in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave—a grave over which Spain may well mourn.

Lighters for Shafter. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department to-day received information showing that one 20 ton double deck lighter, one open lighter and a tug, arrived off the southern coast of Cuba for General Shafter's use.

Money From Paris for the Red Cross. NEW YORK, July 9.—On the Fourth of July, Mr. Richard Corbin cabled from Paris

to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, secretary of the trained nurse auxiliary of the Red Cross, announcing the organization of a society in aid of the war fund among the American colony there. To-day Mrs. Reid received from John Monroe & Co. the sum of \$8,400, sent on behalf of the Paris society.

A SPANISH ACCOUNT OF IT.

Executive Officer of the Cristobal Colon Tells of the Attempt to Escape.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) GUANTANAMO, July 8.—Lieutenant Adolphus Kentner, the executive officer of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has written to Spain an official account of the movement of Admiral Cervera's squadron in the light. The Colon came out last, at full speed, and tried to escape the Brooklyn and Oregon, but was compelled to beach six miles west of Santiago at 1:15, and not at 2 o'clock, as stated in Admiral Sampson's report. The translation of the letter by Executive Officer Kentner is as follows:

"About 9 o'clock the squadron got under way, the ships one cable's distance from each other. At 9:30 the Infanta Maria Teresa cleared the entrance to the harbor without receiving any fire until she had passed the Morro. The Vizcaya felt the fire when at the head of the entrance, as well as the Cristobal Colon, and it is certain that the Almirante Oquendo opened fire while within the channel.

"When clear of the entrance, the Cristobal Colon went ahead at her maximum speed. The Infanta Maria Teresa, at 9:30, when hardly clear of the entrance, was seen to be on fire in her after part, and a few moments afterwards was headed for the beach.

"At a quarter of an hour later, the Almirante Oquendo was seen to be on fire, and she, too, was headed for the beach at the same point.

"The Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon continued the fight.

"The former, about 11 o'clock, seeing herself overhauled by the Brooklyn, maneuvered as if to ram, and without doubt at that moment must have received the projectile that started the fire on her bow, and she was seen to head for the beach in order to strand herself.

"The Cristobal Colon alone remained, sustaining the fire of the Brooklyn, the only ship within range, but a few moments later she observed the Oregon closing up and later the same with the other ships.

"The projectiles of the Oregon began raining us at 1 p. m., and that, together with the fire of the Brooklyn, was enough to make us realize that we were in order to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

"The admiral made no signals while at sea, instructions for forcing the blockade upon the garrisons in the morning of the fight with the captains at a meeting which took place on the morning of the previous day."

HOW TO FEED SANTIAGO.

War Department Will Have a Great Problem to Solve When the City Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The authorities are now concerning themselves seriously with the great problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who will be taken into the city. It has been extremely difficult, as shown by General Shafter's reports, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of course the difficulty will be increased enormously when the city is taken.

Moreover, it is expected that when the news of the fall of Santiago sits through the country, a large part of the destitute population of the interior will make its way to that town to seek food. Yellow fever also is to be taken into consideration as a factor that may greatly complicate the situation.

Ex-Senator Donald Cameron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary Long offering the government the free use for hospital purposes of his magnificent estate in St. Helen's island, opposite Port Royal, S. C. The secretary has acknowledged the very patriotic offer and has notified Mr. Cameron that the property of acceptance has been left to the surgeon general of the navy. The property is admirably situated, and is convenient to the Port Rico naval station.

The reported appearance of a Spanish privateer off the northwest coast has afforded an opportunity to the engineer officers to justify themselves for insisting upon the maintenance of the mines which now guard all our navigable harbors. While it is realized that these mines are a serious interference with trade and public convenience, it is said to be still absolutely necessary to maintain them until the city is no longer the faintest apprehension entertained of complications with European powers that, by any possibility, might end in hostilities. Therefore, the mines are to remain in place until the end of the war.

The navy department has now learned that the St. Louis, with her load of Spanish naval prisoners, will not arrive at the port until the end of the month. The Harward, with the second installment of prisoners, sailed yesterday.

A NEW NAVY CHIEF.

Captain Bartlett Assigned to the Command of the Auxiliary Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Captain John R. Bartlett has been ordered by Secretary Long to take command of the auxiliary fleet of the United States. Captain Bartlett relieves Admiral Erben at present located at New York city. He will transfer the headquarters of the auxiliary navy to the navy department. Captain Bartlett is at present in charge of the navy intelligence bureau, one of the most important functions of the navy department at this time. He also organized and directs the signal system which has proven to be so valuable. In addition to these duties, which he retains, he assumes command of a fleet of no less than thirty-five vessels, so that altogether Captain Bartlett has one of the most extensive assignments in the navy.

YELLOW YARNS MAKE TROUBLE

Spain Has Asked for the Expulsion of Lieutenant Colwell From England.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—As was anticipated by the authorities here, the conduct of some newspapers in crediting to Lieutenant Colwell, United States naval attaché at London, certain statements relative to the probability of peace being declared, has resulted in disagreeable action. The Spanish ambassador at London has lodged with the British foreign office an official protest against the continuance in London of Lieutenant Colwell and the conduct by him of a secret news system. It is not doubted that the matter should be explained satisfactorily by the state department, but some indignation has been expressed at the publications of some American newspapers such as this calculated to dangerously interrupt our special service abroad.

BLANCO FOR WAR

HE AND OTHER MILITARY LEADERS OPPOSED TO PEACE.

ARE ASHAMED TO YIELD NOW

ANXIOUS TO TEST THEIR FIGHTING CAPABILITIES.

Will Fight the Government in Spain and the "Invaders" in Cuba if Peace Is Declared—Cabinet Views Are Widely Divergent.

LONDON, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says:

"The army is the obstacle to peace. It is unwilling to yield without further fighting. General Blanco and the other military leaders are ashamed to ask for peace without testing their fighting capabilities with the Americans. If they are deprived of the opportunity they will rise and fight in Spain against the government and in Cuba against the invaders.

This is the explanation of the perplexity and irresolution of the government. In to-day's cabinet council, three different views were advanced. Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, favoring war to the end; Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, supporting the opening of peace negotiations with the concurrence of the powers, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction, proposing to treat for peace directly with the United States.

"The leaders of the army in Madrid have held a meeting, but the resolutions adopted by them have not been divulged."

The Observer's Vienna correspondent says:

"The Spanish reverses have caused here a fresh outburst of sympathy with Spain, and there is a greater prospect of intervention now than at any previous period of the war."

"At the beginning of the war there was an influential party at the Austro-Hungarian court in favor of immediate intervention, but the wiser counsels of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, prevailed.

"Now, however, that Count Goluchowski has been accorded a vote of confidence by the delegation, giving him practically free hand in the management of the war, he has, to all intent, failed. The boy was brought back and the garrison court-martial sentenced him to three months' hard work under regimental guard and a forfeit of \$10 per month.

"The rumors of peace are universal. They fill the press and all feel that high political circles are inclined to end the struggle on the morrow of the capture of Santiago. A victory which will satisfy military and national honor. It is beginning to be understood that the loss of the squadrons means such an increase of the difficulties of communicating with the colonies that the armies in the West Indies are finally jeopardized by dearth of provisions and munitions.

The government is conferring with the British cable companies for the reopening of communication with Cuba, including Santiago de Cuba and Manila. It is thought the Americans will not object to the government being placed in a position to consult with the colonies and to be without loss of time on the means of defense left them and on the disposition of the troops and the loyal inhabitants."

MADRID, July 9.—The Liberal says the Spanish cabinet is considering the question of sending a 'test' expedition in order to facilitate the peace negotiations. The Rome correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs that a ten days' armistice is coming, but he adds that he thinks the powers, with the Vatican, are engineering the matter, and that the cabinet is in proper form which the armistice should assume.

Senor Sagasta, however, declared after the cabinet meeting that the rumors of an armistice were without foundation, adding that the government is only discussing the means of prosecuting the war.

Duke Almodovar de Rio upon leaving cabinet to-day denied that peace negotiations had been opened, adding: "At the present moment we must talk only of war."

It is the general impression that the cabinet is divided as to the peace question. A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that American reinforcements have arrived there and that the Reina Mercedes was sunk in order to block the entrance to Santiago.

BOTH TO BE REWARDED.

President McKinley Will Promote Sampson and Schley in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president has determined to promote Acting Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish naval fleet in American waters. It is as yet undecided as to the extent of promotion. Although Admiral Sampson ranks Commodore Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordinate to that officer by two numbers in the naval register. Commodore Schley stands number eight in the list of commanders and colonels, while Admiral Sampson stands number six in his grade. When an official report is received a decision will be reached as to the extent of promotion to be made.

DESTRUCTION OF ALFONSO XII.

Work Was Done by the Hawk, Prairie and Castine, Off Mariel, Last Wednesday.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 9.—There is now little doubt that the Spanish steamer destroyed by the Hawk, Prairie and Castine, at Mariel on Wednesday last, was the trans-Atlantic liner Alfonso XII, of nearly 6,000 tons. Although the American ships were unable to approach close enough to clearly establish her identity, on account of the brisk fire from the steamer and shore batteries, her appearance corresponded almost exactly with the description of the Alfonso XII as given in Lloyd's. The destruction of the ship, the chief details of which have already been published, was a daring piece of work. The credit does not all belong to the Prairie, whose big guns finally encompassed the Spaniard's ruin and left her a mass of blazing wreckage on the beach.

The work of the little converted yacht Hawk was heroic to a degree. It was she who first discovered the enemy, and alone

gave chase, running back for the assistance of the two larger gunboats only when the Spaniards drew in under the Mariel batteries and close to two Spanish gunboats lying in the harbor.

Before seeking aid, however, the Hawk lowered a small boat, manned by Ensign Schofield and a crew of six. In the bright light of the tropical moon, they pulled boldly to within a ship's length of the Spaniard after she had gone around, their mission being to learn her name. From the time they left the Hawk until their return, the small boat and her crew made a brilliant target for the machine guns and small arms aloft the steamer, and an incessant fire was directed at them. Nothing daunted, they drew close enough to hear spoken orders on the enemy's deck. Shots were flying all around them, but none struck, and they were eventually compelled to return to their ship without having fulfilled their purpose.

The fire, not only from the Spaniards, but also from the Mariel tower, a sand battery and Spanish gunboats continued until the Castine and Prairie came up and silenced them and destroyed the Alfonso XII.

OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Killed: 22 Officers and 208 Men; Wounded: 81 Officers and 1,203 Men.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following dispatch has been received from General Shafter:

"FLAYA DEL ESTE, July 9, CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 8.—Adjutant General, Washington.—Complete report received to-day of loss on July 1 and 2. Killed, 22 officers and 208 enlisted men. Wounded, 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men. Missing, 91 enlisted men. The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow."

According to this total loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 1,593.

DESERTER COURT-MARTIALED.

Sentenced to Three Months' Hard Work and to Forfeit \$10 a Month of His Pay.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 9.—Perhaps the first sentence of court-martial for desertion in Camp Thomas was recorded to-day. A month ago Private J. William Lawson of Company F, Third Tennessee, stole away and, by the help of his father, reached his South Knoxville home. The father declared that the boy was under age and had joined the army without his consent. When Major Brown, first battalion, arrested young Lawson, the father tried to rescue his son on these grounds by habeas corpus proceedings. In this he has, to all intent, failed. The boy was brought back and the garrison court-martial sentenced him to three months' hard work under regimental guard and a forfeit of \$10 per month.

GAS FOR BALLOONS.

Government Is Putting in a General Plant at Tampa—Many Balloons to Be Used.

TAMPA, FLA., July 9.—A gas plant is being completed by the government here. The work is in charge of Major Reber, who is attached to the signal corps. Gas will be made here and placed in cylinders and sent to Cuba for use in the balloons, it having been determined that this can be done better than taking the gas plant over. Besides the big thirty-foot observation balloon, a number of small balloons are to be sent over. These are not for observation, but for signaling. Each will be painted a different color, and one will be anchored over each division of the army.

COURTESY TO SPANISH WOMAN

State Department Makes Inquiry for Her as to the Fate of Her Husband.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At the instance of the German embassy in this city, the state department made inquiries of Admiral Sampson in regard to the condition of Lieutenant Caballero, an officer of the Spanish navy who was attached to the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton at the time of her destruction on the American fleet on July 3. A cable message was received from Admiral Sampson this morning saying that Lieutenant Caballero probably was dead. The German embassy asked in this matter at the solicitation of the wife of the Spanish naval officer.

TO BE MADE A MAJOR.

Captain Wilson Will Succeed Jabez Jackson, Who Became Brigade Surgeon.

CAMP ALGER, VA., July 9.—(Special.) Captain Wilson will be major of the Third Missouri to succeed Major Jabez N. Jackson, who was made brigade surgeon, and Hospital Steward Jackson and Dr. Slusher will take the examination for promotions to captains.

Lieutenant Albert Lieberman, Company H, to-day resigned his lieutenancy in order to accept the appointment as assistant surgeon of the Sixth regiment Missouri volunteers. The Third to-day received its second monthly pay.

A BOMB FOR THE INDIANA.

Shore Batteries at Santiago Dropped One Into the Battleship the Other Night.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIAGO, July 9.—The shore batteries about Santiago have not capitulated, as is evidenced by the Indiana's receiving a Spanish mortar in the shape of a bomb from a mortar on the night of July 4. The missile went through the deck of the warship into the wardroom, where it exploded with terrific force. Luckily nobody was in the room at the time and the explosion caused no loss of life. There was no panic and the officers and crew quietly extinguished the fire which resulted.

THREE MORE PROMOTIONS.

Generals Young and Kent to Be Major Generals and Colonel Carroll to Be Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president has directed the promotion of Brigadier General S. B. M. Young and Brigadier General J. F. Kent to the grade of major general, and Colonel H. Carroll to the grade of brigadier general. These officers all took a conspicuous part in the heavy fighting around Santiago on the 1st and 2d inst.

Returning to Spain.

MESSINA, SICILY, July 9.—The Spanish torpedo boats Audaz, Prosperina and Oso da, belonging to Admiral Camara's squadron, have arrived here from Port Said, on their way back to Spain.

PORT SAID, July 9.—Six of the vessels belonging to the fleet of Admiral Camara have arrived here from Suez on their way back to Spain.

TORAL'S PLAN

READY TO EVACUATE SANTIAGO BUT NOT TO SURRENDER.

HE WANTS TO SAVE HIS ARMY

PROPOSITION NOT ENTERTAINED FOR A MOMENT.

SURRENDER TO BE FORCED

NO BATTLE YESTERDAY, PENDING FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

If Toral Does Not Yield Up Santiago and His Army Unconditionally They Will Be Taken by Assault—General Armistice Is Not in Favor.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great battle expected to-day did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon, with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our government.

On the contrary, every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. To have allowed them to make their way un molested into the interior would have amounted simply to reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these thousands of trained soldiers who have proven their courage as worthy foemen in the fighting in the trenches.

Surrender Would Make for Peace.

On the other hand, to compel their surrender, it is believed, would certainly produce an enormous moral effect both in Havana and in Spain itself, and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were in quick communication with General Shafter at Santiago during the day. Both officials, however, decline positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations that are going on between General Shafter and General Linares, or to confirm any of the exciting rumors that were flying through the corridors all day. Nevertheless, it was evident from their manner that a crisis had been reached, so far as Santiago was concerned, and that, as matters stood at the close of the day, there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

Shafter Has Lost Nothing.

It is known that General Shafter has lost nothing by the armistice; his men are rested, the commissary has improved, the roads have been cleared, and his artillery is now almost completely placed in a most effective manner. None of these things existed at the beginning of the armistice. On the other hand, the Spanish forces have steadily lost in confidence. As soon as they are convinced that they will be humanely treated and fed, and will not be subjected to inhuman treatment (and the war department proposes that they shall be thus protected), it is expected there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines.

Spain's Wish for an Armistice.

There is the strongest indisposition on the part of the strategists to entertain favorably the proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Camara's squadron might find safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit. However, history shows that the directors of successful armies always are averse to cringing military operations until unconditional capitulation is achieved, and that it requires the strong hand of diplomacy to bring about the short peace before the final consummation of peace necessary to reach a common understanding.

Admiral Sampson contributed nothing further during the day to his first dispatch announcing the possibility of saving the Spanish ships Colon, Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. Telegraphic difficulties have been en-

countered, but it is not believed there has been anything of importance for the admiral to chronicle to-day.

Iowa May Not Go to Spain.

Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the makeup of the Eastern squadron, which is to strike a blow against the Spanish coast, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks during the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron, and it may be necessary to substitute one of the other battleships, pending repairs on the Iowa. No decision on the subject has been reached thus far, as the department has not received the re-

GERMANS WRATHY

ANGERED BY THE PUBLICATION OF STATE SECRETS.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION

PLAN FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS NOT ABANDONED.

Some Berlin Papers Admit That Germany, France and Russia Will Seek to Share the Plunder—American Ability Not Acknowledged.

BERLIN, July 9.—The statement cabled by the correspondent here of the Associated Press, on July 2, that he had learned on the best authority that Germany, France and Russia had reached an understanding relative to the Philippine islands, by which, when hostilities ceased, they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the Philippine islands, and that, when the war is over, an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war, at which meeting Germany will demand a slice of the Philippine islands or other compensation in the far East, remains true, notwithstanding the carefully worded denials officially issued by a news bureau here on July 3. As a matter of fact, the correspondent of the Associated Press has secured corroborative details, showing that the negotiations between the three powers are still proceeding, and that, while it is not intended to exclude Great Britain, Austria, and Italy from the congress, Russia, France and Germany will take the initiative, provided, naturally, the situation at the close of the war seems to them to call for a settlement of the Philippines question by an international congress.

The German press, of course, is furious at this important news leaking prematurely, and some of these papers have gone to the length of threatening the correspondent of the Associated Press with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand, some government papers now admit the truth of the news cabled to the Associated Press. The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says: "It is difficult to tell what delicate and difficult negotiations are necessary between the powers in regard to the Philippines question, and it will be almost impossible to maintain much longer the neutralities hitherto observed."

Editorially, the Kreuz Zeitung, which has the closest relations with the court and foreign office here, confirms the above, and several other indirectly foreign office papers, in a similar sense, though very guardedly.

In this connection, it is remarkable that the Deutsche Zeitung, in an editorial, deprecates the German foreign office's recently adopted policy of denying all intention of profiting by the situation created by the war to the extent "of taking what can be gotten."

The Deutsche Zeitung also thinks that, by entering upon a policy of colonial expansion, the United States will be forced to keep a standing army and a large navy and will then be a less dangerous competitor, comparatively, for Germany and Europe generally. The Deutsche Zeitung candidly confesses that "our government will do all that is required at the right time to enforce its intentions in the far East: with all due energy and power."

In conclusion, the Deutsche Zeitung remarks: "We ought not to exceed proper bounds in excusing ourselves. The United States, by its provoking insolence, has long been the bete noir of all Europe, and we expect at least of our government that all this system of denying all intention of profiting by the situation created by the war to the extent 'of taking what can be gotten.'"

In spite of the great successes of the American fleet in Cuba, and the majority of the German newspapers do not accord any praise to the Americans and do not acknowledge the ability of the Americans in war.

The Tagblatt outdoes itself in saying that the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was not due to American initiative, and "was probably as great a surprise to Admiral Sampson as the rest of the world."

The Bismarckian Neu-Europaische Nachrichten, commenting upon the recently published opinions of Prince Bismarck, says: "He is not opposed to that wish, so widespread in Germany, that the Yankees may get a good strong kicking."

This paper adds: "Neither does Prince Bismarck sympathize with the Spaniards." The Hamburg Nachrichten says: "For a country which has been denying all intention of profiting by the situation created by the war to the extent 'of taking what can be gotten,' it is impossible to harbor friendly feelings, and the insolent tone of the Americans is not calculated to improve this."

The Leipzig Tagblatt mentions Bismarck as being the principal disturber of the good relations between the two countries, and calls his recent article in the Century "a tissue of falsehoods and bosh." In conclusion saying: "If respectable monthlies spread such worthless trash about us, what can we expect of the daily press? Are we Germans, loving our country, not compelled to lose patience and pay them in the same coin?"

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says: "It is not true that the foreign office has acknowledged the justice of the American motives in the war."

Private advices received here from Madrid show that the dissatisfaction in the Spanish army and in government and political circles with the dynasty and cabinet is greatly increased and is assuming threatening proportions. Carlism is reported to be steadily spreading, particularly in the army, and many people expect a revolution. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on King Leopold, of Belgium, to expel Don Carlos from his kingdom, on the ground that the Spanish pretender is "an offensive foreigner."

Both Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, have joined in these representations, but thus far they have been unavailing.

A Spanish diplomat informs the corre-

spondent here that the Spanish government is not prepared to entertain any proposition for an international congress to settle the Philippine question.

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